

SUBJECT No. 96.

Lands for appropriation for agricultural buildings and other purposes.

Messrs. Malali Venkataramaiya, Manjarabad Taluk; Subba Rao, Chitaldrug District Board; Subbaya Bhatta, Seshappa, Tirthahalli Taluk, and C. Nagappa, Nagar Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—1. Malnad villages do not contain large numbers of houses built close to one another as in the maidan. Dwelling houses being far apart from one another the village sites are not well allotted. Even when new village sites are set apart in conformity with sanitary requirements, they are not well suited to the raiyats, as it is the custom in the malnad for the raiyats to live near their holdings. When the lands are sold, the dwelling houses have to be shifted. For this reason there were no restrictions on the construction of houses in the malnad prior to the introduction of the Land Revenue Code. Though the Government have graciously shown some concessions in this respect to the malnad raiyats, the provisions of the Land Revenue Code operate as a great hardship. A raiyat is entitled under the rules to build dwelling houses in occupied lands only for himself and his tenants but is not entitled to permit others to build houses thereon. As the dry lands of the Manjarabad Taluk are not very fertile and valuable, it is prayed that the restrictions now imposed by the rules on constructing houses on occupied lands may be relaxed. Raiyats in the malnad have also to change their houses constantly on account of the site proving inauspicious.

2. Under the Land Revenue Rules of 1901, fines are levied if agricultural lands are appropriated for non-agricultural purposes even though their market value is enhanced by such use, while no such fines were being imposed under the Land Revenue Rules of 1890. The present rules may be revised so as to be consistent with the former rules on the subject.

3. To protect the crops on cultivated lands far away from the village, the land-holder has very often to erect some dwellings on the land. If he does so the matter is at once brought on the *takrar* list and the owner is fined. It sometimes takes years to get formal permission to erect these dwellings. In such cases land-holders may be permitted to construct dwellings on cultivated lands.

Reply of Government.—The existing provisions are sufficient. It is not possible to give permission to build indiscriminately. In places where the village site is not sufficient or permission to build away from the allotted village site is necessary, application should be made to the local authorities, who will be required to dispose of these applications without delay.

SUBJECT No. 97.

Collection of land assessment in khists.

Mr. Hariyappa, Shikarpur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Along with the first khist of land assessment, the entire amount of the local and other cesses is collected. Instead of this it may be ordered that the entire amount of kandayam including the cesses may be collected in four khists.

Reply of Government.—Cannot be done.